NEW LORK BREYERS ARENESTRAL TORK 57 180X

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Falling of the Wall of the Eighteenth Ward Station House in Twenty-second Street.

Men, Women and Children Buried Under the Ruins.

ELEVEN BODIES RECOVERED

Four of Them Alive and the Rest Dead.

SEVERAL VICTIMS YET UNDISCOVERED.

A Woman with an Infant Beneath the Rubbish,

One of the most frightful accidents that has co in this city for a long period took place in East Twenty-second street about noon yesterday, and resulted in the death of a great number of children, and it is feared

death of a great number of children, and it is feared about six or seven grown people.

It will be remembered that during the late disturbances in the city the Eighteenth ward station house, situated in Twenty-second street, between First and Second avenues, was set fire to by the populace and completely destroyed. The house of Engine Company No. 51, situated next door to the station house, was likewise consumed in the conflagration, and all that was left of the two buildings was a hean of bricks, morrar from and two buildings was a heap of bricks, mortar, iron and pieces of timber, besides the two side walls and a portion of the front walls, which were kept in an opright ion by the slightest support imaginable.

Among the ruins was the usual quantity of smashed good, suitable for fuel, and this, as is usual in all such cases, was much sought after by the poor people of the neighborhood. It is said that there was also a large ount of coal stowed away in the cellar, which served as an additional temptation to the people. Notwithstanding the very dangerous condition in which the side walls were ing every moment to tumble against the he immediate proximity, no steps, our reporter was told, were taken to provide against the occurrence of a dread-ful accident like that which occurred yesterday.

It is said that ever since the burning of the buildings bundreds of men, women and children have been allowed to run at large about the ruins every day, picking up meraps of wood, coal, iron, &c. Prudent persons living in the vicinity had cautioned the people repeatedly not to go among the ruins, leat the walls should fall upon and have them allows. bury them alive. But these warnings, as might have been expected, were entirely unbooded, and the concequence is a most frightful socident.

Yesterday the ruins were visited, as usual, by a crowd of women and children, who were very busily engaged in picking up coal and loose pieces of wood. A violent storm of wind—one of the strongest, while it lasted, that has visited us in some time—was blowing from the southwest at the time. Occasionally loose pieces of brick were blown down from the walls upon the mass of rash people assembled together below. But even this warning passed unnoticed. By and by the fury of the storm made such an impression upon the walls that people standing aloof observed very unmistakable signs that the walls were certainly about to tumble over. The the ruins in all haste, and at last seemed to realize the danger of their position, for they began to scamper away as fast as possible. But the knowledge of peril came too late. A powerful gust of wind just then struck against the party wall between the station house and fire engine building. The wall rocked to and fro, like a more straw before the wind, and in another instant down it came with terrido force upon those of the wood gatherers of the wall fell upon another engine house next door to the house of No. 51, and the force was so great that portion of the roof and wall was driven in

scene which followed this awful catastrophe may be more easily imagined than described. ose buried in the ruins were little boys and girls, from seven years of age up to seventeen or eighteen The occurrence was witnessed by a great number of people, and a cry of horror broke from every one in the

oment. Several women and even men fainted away. An immense crowd of spectators was soon attracted to the scene. Mothers and fathers, in search cited throng, and it is impossible to depict the agenizing condition of such parents. The shrill cry of mothers for their little ones, mingled with the hourse inquiries of fathers and brothers, and the excited exclamations of the The first one to venture into the rains after the tall of

the walls was a poor old man, whose only sen was said to have been crushed under the piles of brick and mortar. The whole of the party wall had not at this time tambled over. The old man, doubtless not observing this fact, incautiously rushed forward in an agony of excitement, when, borrible to relate, the remaining portion of the wall fell upon his head, crushing out life in an instant.

The next moment a number of the Eighteenth ward police, aided by a body of laboring men living in the neighborhood, were at work raking through the bricks and rubbish, in order to extricate the bedies of the killed and wounded. The police made the most superhuman exertions, and are entitled to the thanks of the public. exertions, and are entitled to the thanks of the With pickaxes, crowbars, shovels, &c., they ber, iron, coal, &c. The cries and means of the unfor-turate sufferers could be plainly heard in the midst of all the excitement, and this, of course, was an incentive to make the men work all the harder. People who new the wall falling estimated the number of persons buried as between twenty-five and ferty.

After working for about haif as hour or more the body

of a beautiful listle girl was extricated from the ruins to Bellevoe Hespital in an tegensible condition. On being alive, and it was ascertained that her injuries were a Her name was Lizzie O'Brien, and her age eleven years. Her parente reside at 210 East Twenty-first street. Though her wounds are sovere, hopes are entertained

thanks McCarthy, twelve years of age, whose residence is at No. 3d2 Second avenue. The father was present at easily be imaginal. The boy was wounded in the treat and leg. He was taken to Zellevue Kospital by an failer, and attended by Dr. Peck, one of the attending surgeons. His skull was discovered to be fractured in

A boy, named Francis Keleher, sixteen scars of age avenue, was taken out of the ruins shout fifteen minutes past one o'clock. He was likewise conveyed to Believue Bespital, where ile. Raphael dressed his wounds. He was severely injured about the fore, and one of his less was very hadly out. The up was sevent treether by ir. stantiant, and at test accompany time buy was petting an very

of the fore thebers, ours unded by a pite of beick, atmost solvert. After being these out addeded for the grant to ros about the service as with

A boy, named John Nemucky, and decreed in the The and when Member St. John drifted some miles up with magned condition. He was liker by maked that the court and could at half-past seven eclock this marniful. Officers confident Hilbert and Kur. over a like and could east outleast of Atlantic City. Boats left pelly. Officers Schederic Allibbard and Kurs every 4 him to the dead becks as Bellevice Hospital, where to not

placed in a suitable come. was also taken out about the same time stone dead. The mane policemes, when by officers W. Kans, G. & a.

Two more little children were discovered and carried home by their parents; but whether they were dead or alive our reporter was unable to ascertain positively, ow-ing to the confused and contradictory statements of the police and the crowd. The general impression, however,

was, that they were dead.

The body of an old man, name unknown, was taken out dead. He was borribly out and mangled. Some friends conveyed him to his residence in the Ninth avenue. Just after dark the body of a woman was discovered.

The last vestige of life had departed. Her name could not be ascertained. Like most of the other unfortunates, she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, to await the action of a Coroner's jury.

Up to nine o'clock last night the work of searching for more bodies was carried on. At that hour, for some un explained and very unsatisfactory reasons, operations were stopped, although it was confidently stated by several persons living in the neighborhood, and who had witnessed the accident, that several other persons were beneath the ruins.

Our reporter was even informed that a short time before, while the men were working away by the light of a antern, the grouns of a woman were distinctly heard coming from the cellar. It was asserted by several that mong the victims was a woman with a baby in he arms. The groans were supposed to proceed from this unfortunate creature. However, after valuey striving to make out the exact location from which the sounds ed, the meaning died away, and the men coased

This is much to be regretted; for if the story had any foundation in fact, the common feelings of humanity aboud have spurred the workmen on until not a stone or brick would be left under which a fellow creature might

It is also stated that among the debris were a number of hoods and bennets, leading to the supposition that many more women and girls lie buried under the ruins. It is known pretty certainly that besides the woman with the child in her arms another woman and a man are

among the victims not yet discovered. When our reporter left the scene of the awful occur rence last evening (about nine o'clock) a great crowd of people were assembled about the spot, and much excite ment existed. All sorts of rumors were in circulation; out as they lacked any color of probability we refrain

from giving them insertion.

The ruins presented a sombre aspect. A part of the side wall of the demolished engine house was resting loosely against the side of an adjacent engine house—so loosely, indeed, that it might fell upon the crowd of people standing around and cause another frightful catastrophe. trophe. Although this was in such a dangerous condition not the slightest notice seemed to be taken of it by the

In the excitement which existed last night it was im possible to estimate the probable loss of Me. The police seemed to think that there were not more than three or four bodies, if any, still unextricated. The people, or the other hand, made a much larger estimate, calculating the total number of victims as between twenty five and orty. Yesterday eleven bodies were taken out, sever of which were dead, and one of those with life still in

The Coronars have been duly notified to hold an inques on the bodies to-day, when doubtless all the facts, with fuller particulars than could be obtained when this report was written out, will be furnished

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Forces Reported in the Rear of Gen HAGENOWN, Md., July 21, 1863.

The robel army is reported, but not reliably, as being checked at Bunker Hill by the Union troops, who have

General Averill is reported as feeling the enemy strong ly on their western line or retreat for two days past.

It is believed that Generals Ewell and Hood are in force between Martinsville and Reigesville. ormer is thirteen miles from Williamsport, and the latter

The rebel pickets form a front from Hedgesville to the benandoah river, eight miles from Harper's Ferry. The rebel force is estimated at 60,000 men.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch MRADINARTHES, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, July 17, 1863.

The army continues in motion, as seemingly unconscious of the great riot in New York as before the riot seemed those living in New York of the existence of our great army. We have our reveilles and marches and tape and tattoos, as you had your bustle of business menades on Broadway. You had your work-we had ours. And yet you knew of our army's doings and talked of them, and gloried in them; and we know of the riot and shedding of blood in your streets, and talk of them, but not to givery in them. Our soldiers look upon this riot as more than shameful-they are infuriated at years they have perilled bealth and life in aiding to rest own this rebedion. In these two years more than ha their comrades have failen in battle. It became neces and end the war. This draft is resisted, and violence and end the war. This draft is resisted, and violence, pringe and murder follow in its track. "I wish my regiment was there," says colonel after colonel; "I would wipe those fellows out." "If I had my battery there," says a battery captain, "I'd blow every rioter to the devil." "I'd shoot or hang every one of the mean cowards," says everybody. Our brave and self-sacrificing soldiers would show no mercy. It would do them more good, I verily believe, to sho to no e'your copper head rioters than to kill a dozen rebel soldiers. But he continues the colorest had a force it would above.

them more good, I verily believe, to short one of your copperhead rioters than to kill a dozen rebel soldiers. But the excitement and danger, I imagine, are pretty much over now, and it will all result devolutes in more vigitant, determined and successful enforcement of the draft. The rebel armies may take heart at these tundituous demonstrations; it will be only temporary; and if they lay any finitering unction to their souls on account of them they will soon learn their deep folly.

Restricted from indicating the nature of our mevement and locality, until we again come in contact with the enemy. I am left with but little to write, except to say that we are moving. So much marching comes hard on the men; but they are in the best of sparts, and, what is more, are in much better health than a year age. Our soldiers feel encouraged. No oprisings of a few misguided copperheads in the North can dishearten them or turn aftern from their great purpose—the restoration of the Union. The downfall of Vicksburg and Port Hadson, the brilliant victories of Rosecrans and rout of Johnston, need but lew added victories to insure an end to the war.

Generals A. P. Hill and Wright went into the cupela of the chapel to take a look about, when some of our sharp seeing sharpshooters let blaze at them. The relegence as as one of the professors field me, came down is outble quick time.

"What sort of looking man is General Hill?" I in-

quired "declare, really." replied the professor, tocking at me rather observingly, "he is very duch such a locking man as you. I would take you for irrothers."

After the above declaration, I will not attempt to describe describe describe describe describe by the such, that he is a closed describe describe describe describe described to the rebet visit to the college, will add this flet, that they such away all the students describing and bedictednes, and every pound of flour, sugar, coffee, ten, meat and other establess about the place.

The weather is remarkable, it has cained nearly all day. In night it is cold enough for fires and evercours.

Marine Diensters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1863. Pattacktrems, July 21, 1805.
The British brig George Grom, from Sagus, arrivet to-day with the captain and crew of the schooler Thorn, from New York for Greytown, abandoned on beam ends

OR the 17th, Mattere 35 12, longitude 74.
SINGLE OF THE STRANGE ST. JUST OFF THE NEW JEWEY COAST.

tor a chost time before she sank

The Muits per Asia.

Boshor, July 21, 1808. The mails for the steamship Asia, for Liverpool win Ste villand from her dock at element to morning.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT RUDSON.

TERMS OF THE CAPITULATION.

The Correspondence Between Generals Banks and Cardner.

WARRINGTON, July 21, 1868. eadquarters of the army :-

Headquarters of the Numbers of the George, Department of the George, Pour Hupson, July 9, 1863. Four Hupson, July 9, 1863. General—I have the honor to inform you that Port Hudson surrendered yesterday morning without conditions. We took possession at seven o'clock this morning. The number of prisoners and guns is unknown as yet, but is estimated at five thousand prisoners and fifty pieces of arellery. Very respectfully,

Brigadier General W. H. EMORY, mmanding Defences of New Orleans. RICHARD G. IRWIN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, PORT HUDSON, La., July 7, 1863. GENERAL—Having received information from your troops that Vicksburg has been surrendered, I make this communication to ask you to give me the official assurance bother this is true or not, and if true I ask for a cesse tion of hostilities, with a view to the consideration of terms for surrendering this position. I am, General, very

respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK GARDNER, Major General Commanding Conf ederate States Forces To Major General Banks, Commanding United States Forces near Port Hudson.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863. GENERAL-In reply to your communication, dated the 7th instant, by flag of truce received a few moments since, I have the honor to inform you that I received yesterday morning, July 7, at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock, by the gunboat General Price, an official despatch from Major General Ulysses S. Grant, United States Army, whereof the following is a true extract:—

HEADQUARISMS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSES, NEAR VICESBURG, July 4, 1863. Major General N. P. BANES, Commanding Department the Gulf.—
GREENAL—The garrison of Vicksburg surrendered this
morning. The number of prisoners, as given by the offi-cers, is twenty-seven thousand; field artillery, one hun-dred and twenty-eight pieces, and a large number of siege
guns, probably not less than eighty. Your obedient ser-vant,
U.S. GRANT, Major General.

I regret to say that under present circumstances I cannot, consistently with my duty, consent to a cessation of hostilities for the purpose you indicate. Very respect-

fully, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding. To Major General Frank GARDERS, Commanding Con-tederate States Forces, Port Hudson.

PORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863. GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, giving a copy of an official communication from Major General U. S. Grant, United States Army, announcing the surrender of the garrison of Vicksburg.

Having defended this position as long as I deem my duty

requires, I am willing to surrender to you, and will ap-point a commission of three officers to meet a similar emmission appointed by yourself, at nine o'clock this norning, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender, and for that purpose I ask cessation of hostilities. Will you please de point outside of my breastworks where the meeting shall be held for this purpose? I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANK GARDNER,

Commanding Confederate States Forces.

To Major General Banks, Commandding (United States

HEADQUAITERS, UNITED STATES FORCES. BEFORE FORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863. GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, stating that you are willing to surrender the garmon under you are willing to surrender the garmon under your command to the forces under my command, and that you will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commis-sion appointed by ms, at nine o'clock this morning, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of

In reply I have the honor to state that I have designated Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, Colonel Henry W. Birge and Lieutenant Colonel Richard B. Irwin as the ficers to meet the commission appointed by you. They will meet your officers at the hour designated at a

I will direct that active hostilities shall entirely cease on N. P. BANES, Major General Commanding,

To Major General FRANK GARDNER, commanding Confede rate States Forces, Port Hudson.

THE ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

The fellowing are the articles of capitulation proposed between the commissioners on the part of the garrison of States before said place, July 8, 1863 -

to the United States forces under Major General Banks the place of Port Hodson and its dependencies, with its garri son, armament, munitions, public funds. material of war, condition as nearly as may be in which they wer at the hour of censution of hostilities-namely, six o'clock

M. July 8, 1863.

Article 2.—The surrender stipulated in article first in qualified by no condition, save that the officers and en listed men composing the garrison shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war, according to the mages of

Article 3 -All private property of others and enjeted men shall be inspected and left to their respective owners Article 4 .- The position of Port Hudson shall be occupied United States, and its garrison received as prisoners of war by such general officers of the United States service as may be designated by Major General Banks, with the will be drawn up in line, officers in their positions, th the railroad depot, the left extending in the direction of plied conveniently, and will be received by the officers of the United States.

Armicle 5.—The sick and wounded of the garrison will be cared for by the authorities of the United States, assisted, & desired, by either party of the medical officers of the garrison.
CHARLES P. STONE, Brigadler General.

the army. G. W. STEEDMAN, Colonel Commanding left wing

of the army.
MARSHAL J. SMITH, Lieutenant Colonel, Chief of

Artiflery.
HENRY W. BERGE, Colonel Commanding Fifth brigade, Grover's division. FRANK GARDNER, Major G

The Storm of Yesterday to the North-AMARY, July 21, 1862.

this morning, which extended West, and South Castleton bridge, some twelve miles below this city, was washed away. The Hodeon Eiver Railroad train, which lets here at three o'clock, would have been destroyed, but for a timely signal from the residents sear that joint, like the passengers back to this city.

A serious break in the canal at Mount Morris is as

ported, another at Sprakers; and the gates of the Fost

Exputsion of Members.
Garanan, July 21, 1968. -last night to. - pried thirty three members for releging

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPL

Capture of Yazoo City by the Union Forces.

Progress of the Siege of Jackson.

The Heavy Losses of the Rebels During the Riege of Vicksburg, Ac.,

Camo, July 20, 1663. Frem D. F. Parker, who left Vicksburg

Yamoo City, which was held by about eight bundred rebels, was captured by the Union troops under General Herrren on the 12th. Two hundred and fifty prisoners

were captured.

The gunboat De Kalb, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes and sunk in shallow

water. She will be raised. No lives were lost. The rebels burned three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers up the Yazoo. General Lauman has been relieved of his command by General Sherman, it is stated, for disobedience of orders and prematurely attacking Jackson. He made the attack en the 13th and was repulsed with a loss of three bun dred killed and wounded.

General Sherman is beeleging Johnston at Jackson who is supposed to have thirty thousand men. It is said that Johnston cannot escape.

A steamer was loading at Vicksburg with rebel sick and ounded for Mobile, via New Orleans.

A large feet of transports, convoyed by gunboats, has one up the Red river, under command of Gen. Ransom. When he returns he is to take command at Natchez Our forces at Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence, it reported, are suffering considerably from sickness.

FORTERS MONROE, July 21, 1863. A special despatch to the Meridan, (Miss.,) Clarion says:—Everything in Jackson is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes, and families escaping. Ox carts and every conveyance are used.

There was a terrible storm here last night, with heavy rain. Citizens from Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling house on the route as they pass

Official Despatch of Admiral Porter in Reference to the Capture of Yazoo City. The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the follow

UNITED STATES MISSISSIFF SQUAREDR, FLAGSBUR BLACK HAWK, OFF VICKEBURG, July 14, 1863.)

Hon. Girmox wallaw—
Sim—Hearing that General Johnston was fortifying
Yamoo City with heavy guns, and gathering troops there
for the purpose of obtaining supplies for his army from the Yazoo country; also that the remainder of the ene my's best transports were then showing a possibility of his attempt to escape, Major General Grant and myself determined to send a naval and military expedition up

there to capture them.

The Baron De Kalb, New National, Kenwood and Signal were despatched under command of Lieutenant John G. Walker, with a force of troops numbering five thousand under Major General Frank J. Herron. Pushing up to were all prepared to receive ber, and after finding out immediately landed tags men, and the army and navy made a combined attack on the enemy's works. The rebels soon fled, leaving everything in our pos the Mississippi river in times past.

The army pursued the enemy and captured their rear guard of two hundred and sixty men, and at last as counts were taking more prisoners. Six beavy guns and one vessel, formerly a gunboat, fell into our hands, and all the munitiens of war.

Unfortunately, while the Baron De Kaib was moving slowly along she ran four of a torpedo, which exploded and sunk her. There was no sign of anything of the kind to be seen. While she was going down another exploded

The water is rising fast in the Yazzo, and we can denothing more than get the guns out of her and then get her into deep water, where she will be undisturbed until we are able to raise her. The officers and men lost everything.

DAVID D PORTER.

Additional Particulars of Rebel Casualties at Vicksburg. CINCENATI, July 21, 1863.

The Gazette's Vicksburg correspondent says -

Dering the campaign of sixty four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels, lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, forty three thousand and seven bundred men. About seventy-one thousand stand of rifles, in their original packages, which were intended for hundred and thirty pieces of artillery.

The Turf. PASSION PLEASURE GROUNDS—TROTTING.
Trannay, July 21.—Match \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in barness

The above race afforded as much amusement to those who witnessed it as any trot that has taken place this season. All the heats were close, and the betting changed with the ornelusion of each. Pulaski was the favorite previous to the start at one hundred to seventy, and large white the mare was leading mosty in hand, two to one was offered and taken on her. Winning the first and second heats, she became an immense favorite, and the besting on her was nearly dollars to cents. Pulsaki, however, won the third beat, and a change took place. He

nan other benka

CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S GUERILLAS.

They Are Chased Over Fifty Miles by General Shackelford's Forces.

Sharp Battle and Surrender of the Most of Them.

Escape of Morgan with a Small Squad.

HIS CAPTURE ALMOST CERTAIN, Ac.,

CHCHRATI, July 21, 1863. The following has just been received at General

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, IN THE FIRED, GRIGGE'S CRUEE, July 20—9 P. M.

Lieutenant Colonel RICHMOND, A. A. G.:-We chased John Morgan and his command over fifty miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or sever en the Forty-fifth Obio, of Colonel Wolford's brigade, which was in the advance, and the enemy, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about three o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an our, when the rebols fled, taking refuge upon a very high biuff. I sent a flag of truce demanding an immediate at nditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Colonel Coleman and other officers who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation. I granted forty minutes in which time the command, excepting Morgan, who de-serted his command, taking with him a very small

gan himself had surrendered, and I learn it was the unerstanding of Morgan's officers and men. The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable mber of prisoners between one thousand and one thousand five hundred, including a large number of colo neit, majors and line efficers. I captured between six and seven hundred prisoners yesterday. I think I will

squad, surrendered. It was my understanding that Mor

capture Morgan himself to-morrow. SHACKELFORD, Brigadier General. Morgan's artillery and about two thousand five hun-dred prisoners, including flasil Duke, are expected to ar-

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1863. We have strong hopes of being able to capture Morgan and the remaining portion of his forces, thus wiping out this band. eral Shackelford's report to Major General Hallock, says:-

of his own men, without an exception, evinced the great est gallantry and a high degree of skill and discipline. The following was received this evening:-

General Shackelford says that the conduct and bearing

Hon. Gibson Wells, Secretary of the Navy After chasing Morgao nearly five hundred miles, at last met him on the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing two of his pieces of artillery. He abandoned the rest to General Judah. The enemy broke in confusion from the banks and left his wagon train, many borses and small arms in my possession

Since writing the above 1 followed further up the river; met another portion of Morgan's force, fording ourteen miles above, shelled and drove most of them back. Several were killed, twenty-five or thirty wound ed, and twenty horses captured. Have but two men wounded slightly. Our shell and schrappel created great confusion in the robel ranks, killing and wounding many LERGY FIFCH, Lieutenant Commander.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck of the British Ship Albemarle-Commercial and Agricultural Matters New Discoveries of Gold in Our Western Territories, &c., &c. San Francisco, July 16, 1863.

The British ship Albemarie, from Liverpool December 14, for San Francisco, was driven ashore at Mazatlan on the 24th of June. The chief mate and four sailors were A fair trade is being done and large quantities of goods

are about 150,000 yards, including all in the hands of quotable at 18c. Rio coffee, 30c.; crushed sogar, 1416c.; butter, 28c.; bacon, 16c. serious, and the usual amount of treasure will probably

are going into the interior. Of provisions there is gene

rally a light supply. Sales of burlaps within the week

be taken out within a fertnight. Sailed, ships Kit Carson, Calino; Mary Ogden, Liverpool, ith 24,000 sacks of wheat, being the remainder of year's surplus crop. This year's crop will furnish about

wheat, \$1 55 a \$1 60 per 199 ibs. pecting expedition to the Galt river tributaries had re-

The Colden Oct. just published at Lettison, Idaho, save gold has been discovered in Stevens county, near the forty minth parallel, in such quantities that new excitement for Northern mines may be looked for shortly.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1863. Stars and Stripes, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1863. Advices through Mexican sources state that Geo. Forey

was actively attempting to recruit Mexicans for his army without meeting with much success In a proclamation he promises the Mexicans a stable orm of government, which shall regard the obligations to fereign nations—not permit oppressive taxation or forced loans. The press can have reasonable freedom, but not a license. After two warnings any newspaper commit ting the third offence shall be suspended. Brigandage that plague of Mexico, shall be no longer permitted. Courts must be reorganized on an incorruptible basis. No more decisions shall be sold to the highest bidder. The Catholic religion must be protected, hanished bishops re-called. Indians and laborers shall no longer be dragged

and was hovering around the city of Montos.

Ortegs, who the French way violated his parele after the capture of Puebla and cocapted together with his

San Little Pators and the city, General Negretta has been appointed to the command of the Mexican troops in the State of Puchia, having two pication between Meylon and Vera Cruz. No English or French couriers had arrived at Mexico

from Yora Cruz within thirty days. The Continued Large Sales of Calted

States Five-Twenty Years Bonds. Pamanetrena, July 24, 1869.

for twenties to day at the various agencies. Deliveries Sgures are the result of the propiler mind being with ments. Further large notes may be consequed witter the lat of August. The loss to probably the only the seath the government will trace at jur, and will reported a

ROUMERS, July J., 1805. The Common Council of this city this evening, by a vote of 15 ayes to 12 nors, parsed an ordinance voting \$207,500 to pay \$500 for each man daswn to the city under the Experience in case he betther goes nor presents a colo per trouble of the event of

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Renewal of the Conflict on Friday Last.

Both Land and Naval Forces Engaged,

FORTREE MORROW, July 21, 1863. The United States gunboat Circamian, Captain Eaton, just arrived, reports that they left Charleston last Friday

A battle was commenced on Friday, by both the land and naval forces, and was progressing when the Circas-

sian left. No particulars are given.

WARHINGTON, July 21, 1863. A telegram received from Fortress Monroe this after-noon briefly mentions that the fight was renewed near Charleston on Friday. The contest was remarkably sharp on both sides. There was firing in all directions. The prospect appeared to be the ultimate fall of Fort Wagner. Richmond papers say that ninety-one prisoners captured on Morris Island, in the recent fight before Charleston arrived at Richmond on the 17th, and were entered at the

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Our St. Louis Correspondence.

27. Louis, July 18, 1805.
The Next Presidency-Lincoln Shelved in the Southw &-Not the Ghost of a Chance for Him-Presidential John -The Western Military Candida'es Crant for President and Banks for Vice President-Vickstury and Post Hudson the Rallying Cry, dc., de.

The Lincoln dynasty cannot be restored after it shall have, in the course of nature and Providence, resched the deletal day to which its existence was limited. All the aspirations of the present occupants of the White House for an extension of their lease are about as ridicu-lous and as little likely to be realized as the demands of a two year old child to be accommodated with the moon as a plaything. It is not for me to say how it is that the the Southwest have reached such a state f feeling in regard to Mr. Lincoln. It is only for me to ecord the fact that the feeling exists, and that it grows stronger from week to week. I came out here with the dea upperment in my mind that Mr. Lincoln was to be his own successor; but I could find no person inclined to for

own successor; but found and to person animose of reach and strengthen that idea. On the contrary, I mass say that the very expression of it exposed one to so much riducule that I soon ceased to venture upon the topic.

"Re-elect Lincoin!" says one: "I'd rather vote for my old graffenother," "And he'd do better in the nursery," says another; "for the enty thing be is good at is to tell says another; "for the enty thing be is good at is to tell says another." And then one would ask another whether he had heard Old Abe's last good ane-dote, and would say about retailing it to the great goots or all mesays another; "fer the only thing he is good at is to bell amoving stories." And then one would ask another whether he had heard Old Abe is last good anecdote, and would set about relating it to the great gosto of all his second. Have you heard his definition of "sigger mathematics?" It has been going the rounds here for a week or two. A gentleman who happened to have an interview with the national poker just previous to the battle of Getysburg vectored to turn the conversation on the rebell invasion of Pennsylvania, and made the remark that the rebell were spiendidly armed. "There's no doubt of that," replied Mr. Lincoin, "because we supplied them with the best we had." The visitor expressed a confident hore, however, that Mosic would be able to beat Lee and capture his white array. The President grimed to the atmost extent of his classic mouth, and remarked that he was afraid there would be too much "nagger mathematics" in it. The visitor samide at the allusion, as he felt bound in politicas to do, supposing that there must be something in it. though he could not see the point. "But I suppose you don't know what "nigger mathematics" is," continued Mr. Lincoin. "Lay down your but for a minute and Filt tell you." He himself returned the sitting postore, leaned back in his chair, elevated his heids to the table, and went on with his story. "There was a darkey in my neighborhood called Pomrey, who, from a certain quickness in figuring up the provide heads of the property of the property." I have a suppose you don't know what his story. "There was a darkey in my neighborhood called Pomrey, who, from a certain quickness in figuring up the provide his provides and vegetables, get the reputation of bothe a mathematical genities. Mr. Johnson, a darkey preacher, heard of Pompey and called to see him. However the property who, I have also a subject to the property of the first part of the property of the property of the first part of the property of the first part of the property of the first part of the property of the

has convention a generally feeds filled as a cachemic to perpetual elavery in the lister by brieging even the dangerous perfect of the rebettion. The makes the enmanchationists of Massouri bestile to him, and makes him no friends on the pro-slavery aids of the house, for they believe that it is not to his favor but to be studiedly that they are indebted for their resouration to the entry of the Make.

And this brings me back to the first paragraph of my letter. I repeat that a continuates of the impole, if samply impossible. He can have so suggests from this section. The communication of Mr. Petrantier General Risk as election agent may be well be cancelled at once. The aposch in which Wender Phritisp demonsted the Postmanter General and coordinate the whole libra (amily was republished in the N. Riskr-and was throughly empreyed here. The family influence—standard country the project of frank P. Riskr-and was throughly empressed here. The family influence—standard country the project of the polar agent in this section that his present Postmaster General.

here. The armity bindence—subscious than it is easily sence his book—has coased, and Mr. Limoon could have no more subscipling agent in this section than his present. Postmuster General.

For much for Mr. Limoon. The other Presidential suppraison are equally choused. Seward and Chane that have share there are districted as the control of the control

Chair may an over farmed their regarding to hope or model.

In hope or model.

And and terrent all the letter is, that, if the Hanath and a second of the letter is, that, if the Hanath would not be related on the popular side and to the value along allet, it should not have an extension on characteristic, an effect proposes, the idea of the former continuouslines, or of the election to the letter of the rest of the letter of the let

translater and for the out to be on relying about Grant and hands will evare their way to the two that phores of the mattern, as they have send that the rebail stronglades of the Mississoppe.